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CANADA AND THE EMPIRE

BY

A E. DE ST. DALMAS

St. Catharines, Canada

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS

INTRODUCTION BY

CHANCELLOR WALLACE, M.A., D.D.

COMMENDATORY LETTERS BY

HON. G. W. ROSS, LL.D.

Premier of Ontario

AND

LIEUT.-COL. DENISON

TORONTO

WILLIAM BRIGGS

1903

ROYAL CANADIAN HENLEY REGATTA COURSE,
ST. CATHARINES, CANADA.

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the
year one thousand nine hundred and three, by
A. E. DE ST. DALMAS
at the Department of Agriculture.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., CANADA,
June 29th, 1903.

A. E. DE ST. DALMAS, ESQ.,
St. Catharines, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—

Your letter on "Canada and the Empire," delivered before the Board of Trade of our city, on March 28th of last year (1902), and published at the time in our local papers, ought to have a far wider circulation, and especially in view of events that have since transpired.

The St. Catharines branch of the United Empire Loyalists would be pleased if you would arrange to have the said lecture published in full in pamphlet form. It was certainly prophetic. The information contained and the views advanced are such as at this time cannot fail to help form public sentiment in favor of an Imperial Preferential Tariff, which, in our judgment, will prove a strong "Bond of Empire."

(Signed) W. H. MERRITT, M.D.,
President.

LIEUT.-COL. GEO. T. DENISON, under date of 1st April, 1902, writes:

"I have read with much interest the report of your lecture. I think the tide is turning all over our Empire in the direction of preferential trade."

TORONTO, 4th September, 1903.

MY DEAR SIR,—

I have read your lecture on Canada with a great deal of interest. You have collated a lot of valuable information about the growth and resources of our Dominion, which should be widely diffused, and with which all interested in the development of Canada should be familiar. Many of your readers, myself among others, may not quite agree with your views on our trade relations with other countries, but where there is so much to commend, we can very well afford to differ as to some details.

Yours truly,
(Signed) GEO. W. ROSS.

A. E. DE ST. DALMAS, ESQ.,
St. Catharines, Ont.

INTRODUCTION

These are days when it is well to listen to earnest men speaking their convictions and hopes concerning Canada and the Empire. If they are extravagant we can pardon it. If their reasoning seems sometimes to take too much for granted, or if their opinions are not in full accord with our own, we can nevertheless welcome what they say as a real contribution to those better opinions, to which we shall all be led in due time by experience and a wider observation.

Canada is great in fact and in promise now: she will be greater by-and-bye. To-day she is devotedly attached to the British Empire; we earnestly hope, with the author, that this attachment may never weaken. But as Canada grows greater changes must come within the Empire, and in the relations existing between her and the Mother Country, if her growth is to be relatively as significant to the Empire as to herself. In Great Britain there are a few men who realize this fully, and a multitude who fail to realize it. For this reason pamphlets of this character are needed. The campaign of illumination, by which the British are to learn what Canada is as a field for emigrants from the British Isles and as a source of supply for Britain's needs, will be long and tedious.

Mr. St. Dalmas, himself an Englishman, wants to have some part in spreading the light, as this pamphlet, full of facts and prophecies, attests. Having spent nearly thirty years in Canada, and having had special opportunities to discover the vastness of its extent and resources, his enthusiastic hopes have a basis in his own knowledge. While some of his conclusions may not commend themselves to all readers, his buoyant hopefulness, intense Canadianism, and unreserved candor are certain to make his pamphlet interesting to all who read it.

O. C. S. WALLACE.

McMASTER UNIVERSITY,
Sept. 15th, 1903.

CANADA AND THE EMPIRE.*

By A. E. DE ST. DALMAS,
St. Catharines, Canada.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—

Our theme this evening is a vast one. I have not time for elaboration, so purpose treating the subject, "Canada and the Empire," as practically as possible, and I will discuss it from commercial and patriotic standpoints. The importance and interest of the subject are equal to its bigness, and to do adequate justice to it in one evening would be impossible. That the inhabitants of the Mother Country know so little of Canada is not only serious for our Dominion, but also for the Empire, and most of all, for Great Britain herself; for it has resulted in millions of her sons emigrating, not to Greater Britain, to enrich and develop the Empire, but to her greatest commercial and political rival, thus adding to that enterprising nation much of its best blood.

Well do I remember thirty years ago, in England, saying to an old school-teacher: "I want to go to Canada and settle by Lake Erie or Lake Ontario." The teacher replied, "Why, you will be frozen to death; nothing but polar bears and Indians can live there, it is so cold in Canada." Is it any wonder that with such

*An address delivered before the St. Catharines Board of Trade, on March 28th, 1902.

great ignorance of our fair and beautiful country multitudes, like myself, turned away from Canada and went to the United States? However, within two years, I was led to choose Canada as my adopted country, and for two sufficient reasons: (1) The States is not a free country for a Britisher, as before one could have the rights of a citizen (privileges none should desire, for in the sight of the law all men are equal and should have equal rights), he must take the oath of allegiance, which reads, that if need be, he would take up arms against all comers, but especially against the sovereign of Great Britain. My right hand would paralyze before signing such a document. The second reason for coming to Canada was that a brief visit to our "Lady of the Snows," to spy out the land, was so satisfactory that she won me at once. Yes, it was a case of "love at first sight," for the "half had not been told." The part that had been told was adverse, all about the snow and cold; but the greater and better part remained untold. This it did not take long to discover, even in the month of September, when fruits were seen that would do credit to fair France. So, "for better or for worse," I cast in my lot with "Miss Canada," and never has that decision been regretted. Only those who have had a similar experience know the feelings of one returning under the folds of the Union Jack, the flag of the largest and truest freedom in the world, for "a British citizen I was born, a British citizen I will die."

Twenty-seven years ago (1875) I was on a Government surveying party in the great North-West, when the buffalo and the wigwam of the Indian had possession of the vast plains, and years before the whistle of the railway engine was heard in the land. Since then I have crossed from the Atlantic to the Pacific and back

four times, I have watched the marvellous growth, have seen the wonderful developments, know something of its infinite resources, and am confident of the future greatness of Canada. Every year the country is growing more self-contained and self-supporting. One proof of this is the action of our American cousins, always quick to see opportunities, who within the past few years have invested in Canada over one hundred and fifty million dollars ($150,000,000).

In our younger days the country was known as Rupert's Land, or the "Great Lone Land," or the Hudson Bay Territory, and we remember Earl Beaconsfield (Disraeli) calling it the "Illimitable Wilderness." How much truer conception of the country had Mr. Taylor, the United States Consul in Winnipeg, whom twenty-seven years ago I had the pleasure of knowing, when he used to speak of the country as the "Sleeping Empire of the West." The British need information about Canada, whose extent is over 3,740,000 square miles, and is larger than the United States and about as large as Europe, capable of sustaining 100,000,000 people, and then with its surplus feeding the Mother Country. Yes; she needs information about the vast iron ore deposits, the extensive coal fields on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and almost at the water's edge in each case, that will yet enable her to compete with any nation, and with the greatest supply of nickel, so that in the manufacture of nickel steel Canada should stand first. Then we possess several magnificent harbors for both commerce and ship-building on the two great oceans of the world. Surely these considerations give Canada a position and importance, whether in peace or war, second to none.

Without dwelling now on any one point, permit me to just enumerate some things that Canada is not only

noted for, but in respect to which she is the peer of any country. We possess:

The greatest coast line.
" " lake and river navigation.
" " sea fisheries.
" " fresh water fisheries.
" " forest and timber belt.
" " wheat areas.
" " cheese manufactories.
" " nickel deposits.

Also, according to some, the greatest coal, iron and oil deposits. We now rank fourth in the world's production of gold, and as an agricultural country Canada, in respect to the quality of her products, is second to none, as has been manifest in various world exhibitions. The value of the farms of Ontario alone is over $1,000,000,000, and this Province alone exports more cheese than the whole of the United States, and its quality ranks first in any market. Our butter is also becoming equally as favorably known. The fact that Canada has taken the first prize for fruit at the World's Fair in the United States, is proof enough that her soil is productive and climate genial.

The Dominion is enjoying an era of prosperity unprecedented in her history, and the prospects are even still brighter. She has made steady progress, is now coming to the front, and taking her place among the nations of the world. She has obtained a status as a power to be reckoned with among the forces of civilization and commerce. A strong national sentiment is being developed. Each and all are proud of being Canadians.

The first day of January and the first day of July are great and memorable days for the British Empire. The first day of this century

witnessed the federation of several colonies into the Commonwealth of Australia, and on July 1st, 1867, several provinces in British North America united and formed the Dominion of Canada, the largest, nearest, and most important of all Britain's loyal colonies. That Canada is the nearest and at present the largest portion of the world-wide Empire none can question, and in saying she is the most important we do not put her above or in comparison with India, Australia, or even South Africa. But it is the fact that she is the granary of the Empire and alone able to solve the food problem of Great Britain. This, together with her geographical position, gives her undeniably the first place. Great Britain used to look upon her colonies as a source of weakness and danger. That day has passed; but there are other views held by many to-day in the United Kingdom that likewise need to be abandoned. If federation has proved a success in Canada, and it has; if federation promises great things for Australia, and it does; if federation is regarded as the hope of South Africa, and it is; then why should not some sort of federation of the Empire be good for each and every part? This may take time, it must not be forced; but events may develop naturally that may hasten this, therefore let us be watchful of the signs and move with them. Changes have taken place in our day that were thought and believed would never come; now we rejoice in their accomplishment.

In population Canada now is equal to England in the time of Elizabeth, and exceeds all the third-rate powers of Europe. As a Dominion we are only thirty-five years old and every year the resources of our vast country are becoming better known, and undreamed of riches are being revealed. While Canada is going forward by leaps and bounds, every one admits

that the growth is healthy, and the prosperity of a permanent character. Our foreign trade is one-fifth of that of the United States while our population is only one-fifteenth of theirs.

New Ontario.

Of Eastern Canada, *i.e.*, the older provinces, it is not my intention to speak, as, generally speaking, they are better known ; but I desire, in passing, to call your attention to just one section, viz., New Ontario, which is three times larger than Old Ontario, and is not the bleak and barren country that it has been considered. There was recently held a convention of Ontario land surveyers, at which papers were read which should dispel the erroneous ideas about the northern portion of this fair Province. Mr. Kirkpatrick gave a glowing description of the great clay belt, comprising 16,000,000 acres, which is nearly all suitable for agriculture, and capable of producing 200,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, and stated that there was room for 1,000,000 people to settle there and develop the country. Potatoes were green on September 25th, and garden produce had not all been gathered in by October 3rd, even in the most northern portion at Fort Albany, on James Bay. In Nipissing the pulp wood was estimated at 288,000,000 cords, and there are 3,000,000,000 feet of pine. The estimated revenue to be derived from this wood will yield the Province the handsome sum of $115,000,000, and $18,000,000 respectively. All kinds of fruit grow there and the Ontario Government gives every actual settler 160 acres of land free, or at the rate of 50 cents per acre, on easy terms of payment and performance of settlement duties. As colonization roads have to be constructed, ready employment can be had at $1.25 per day with board in the summer, and in the winter plenty of work can

be had and good wages made by cutting pulp wood. To give some slight conception of the extent of the nickel in Sudbury District it has been estimated that there is actually no less than 650,000,000 tons in sight.

Manitoba and the North-West

comprise such a vast stretch of country that it needs to be traversed to be in any way comprehended or appreciated. A few years ago there was a large political convention held in one of the eastern cities of the States. Delegates were present from every state and territory of the Union. Some speakers made slighting and disparaging remarks in reference to Canada, when a delegate from New York City, who had travelled through Canada and knew something of the country, arose and said, "Gentlemen,—I can assure you that we as a nation cannot afford to ignore the country lying to the north of us, for let me tell you that you can put the plough into the ground at the city of Winnipeg, which is half way across the continent, and go west with the sun one thousand miles, then go north one thousand miles, then return straight to your starting-point and you will enclose the very best wheat area in the world." Now, gentlemen, I assure you this is not tall Yankee talk, and you may judge for yourselves how near this admission is to the truth, when I remind you that farmers are growing the very best No. 1 hard wheat in the Peace River District, and that during the past winter the Hudson Bay Company took into that country the heaviest milling machinery for the erection of a large flour mill. This is 800 miles north of the international boundary, and the wheat that took the prize in the World's Fair was grown here, and even farther north still the finest wheat is grown. Barley, grasses

and many root crops grow 400 miles further north still, or 1,200 miles north of the boundary.

But, again, if the whole of Manitoba were taken up and settled, and wheat raised in the same proportion as it is now in the settled portions, then this one province alone could produce an average of over 300,000,000 bushels per annum; but remember, Manitoba is only a small portion of the territory now under review. Last year (1901) there were harvested over 109,000,000 bushels of grain in the Canadian North-West, yet less than thirty years ago this section of the country had to import its bread stuff. What a change in a few years! Then, again, let it be known that for some years past American millers have had to get Manitoba wheat simply because they needed it to make the best brands of flour. When one reflects and considers that one-hundredth part of the land is not yet under cultivation, and that 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat is only a minimum estimate for an average crop, when our West is settled—this is independent of 200,000,000 bushels for Ontario—we begin to realize the vastness of our heritage. With this vast region (1,500 miles from east to west and from 300 to 1,000 miles from north to south) of rich land and settlers pouring in, surely Canada is entitled to be called the "granary of the Empire." But this vast stretch of country is not only capable of raising enormous crops of wheat and other grains, but, in addition, fruits and roots, butter and cheese, and cattle enough to supply all the demands of the United Kingdom. I myself have seen horses and cattle turned out in the fall to roam the country, and without having the hand or even the eye of a man on them all winter, yet in the spring brought in rolling fat. Our country is so vast and the possibilities so great that with fair and wise treatment from

Great Britain in a few years we should be able to supply all their food requirements. The Chinook winds moderate the climate of a large portion of Western Canada, hence Alberta, Western Athabasca and the Mackenzie Valley have a moderate and even temperature. This climate is one of the finest and healthiest in the world. Between the Red River and the Rockies it is computed that there are 65,000 square miles of coal, with 25,000,000,000 tons, or enough to last for thousands of years.

British Columbia

is the largest of our provinces, and comprises over 370,000 square miles, with under 180,000 of a population, and has more surface to the square mile than any other Province. Here we have grandeur of scenery that rivals the far-famed Alps, with a hundred Switzerlands in one. Time and again I have heard Americans who have travelled Europe confess that the scenery along the C. P. R., Banff, and the Canadian Rockies excelled anything they had seen in Europe. Its mineral wealth has hardly yet been touched; coal and iron are abundant, also lead and copper, silver gold. The mining interests are bringing capital and men into the province to open up and develop it. Last year (1901) the mines of British Columbia produced a total value of over $20,000,000. In addition to this they are already proving a good home market for the products of our western farmers. It is estimated that about 900 head of cattle per week are being forwarded from Alberta to feed the mining community; also other farm products, especially butter and cheese. Farmers, take note of this, and see how home developments make the home market! It is our western gateway, not only to China and Japan, but also to India and Australia. It forms a grand

"base of supplies" for the navy, also for all British mercantile marine, and adds immensely to Britain' strength and prestige in the far East, and gives her a second, an all-British, way to reach the Orient and safeguard her Empire's interests.

When will Englishmen discover that it would pay them to know the Empire better; that a visit to this vast Dominion—its summer resorts; its rivers, teeming with trout and salmon; its covers, with game from a snipe to a grizzly bear; its illimitable prairies and lofty, snow-capped mountains; its wheat-fields, apple, pear, plum and peach orchards, and its extensive vineyards—would be an education to them?

Thirty years ago Horace Greeley was editor of the *New York Tribune*, and every day he used to have an editorial article, or note, the purport of which was, "Young man, go West, and grow up with the country, and soon you will become a man of the country!" Thousands upon thousands took his advice, and to-day many of them are millionaires or senators—yes; truly the "men of the country." Now, in the United States, it is, "Young man, go North!" But in Canada and Great Britain it should be, and let every British paper echo and re-echo it: "Young man, go West (to Canada), grow up with the country, and by-and-bye you will become the men of the country." "Westward Ho!" every spring and early summer, "Westward the course of empire takes its way."

They are coming from Germany, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia and Austria; yes, coming from sunny Italy and gay France; yes—Stundists, Mennonites, Doukhobors and Boers. No Uitlanders here. In one small western town no less than seventeen different nationalities are represented in the Public School, all learning the English language and becoming Canadians. It is here true patriotism

should be taught, and every scholar given to understand that the highest and truest patriotism does not involve hatred of any, and that righteousness alone exalteth a nation. A person told a friend of mine that he met fourteen different nationalities in one short walk in Winnipeg. Bigotry, persecution, and oppression, and even famine, have driven many of these to our fertile country with its free institutions and great opportunities for the millions. The official report gives the arable and grazing lands of the Dominion as follows: "The Maritime Provinces, 18,000,000 acres; Ontario and Quebec, 120,000,000 acres; Manitoba, Assiniboia and Alberta, 200,000,000 acres; British Columbia, 50,000,000 acres; and the Peace River and Mackenzie River Valleys, 500,000,000 acres."

The Empire.

Having briefly considered the first part of this subject, we will now pass to briefly review the Empire. The colonial possessions are said to number 141, and their population to aggregate 485,000,000, or over a quarter of the inhabitants of our globe, and territorially about one-fifth of the land surface, upon which the sun never sets. Two have ventured to give characteristic reasons why "the sun never sets," etc. The Frenchman says, "It is because it never rises." The Yankee says, "It is because God can't trust John Bull in the dark."

The United Empire Loyalists

The great and grand work of the United Empire Loyalists is almost unknown in the Old Land. Their devotion to the grand old flag, the privations and hardships, the sacrifices and sufferings they experienced, their work and influence, have not been appreciated. But by-and-bye when the Empire is consolidated, when

her defence is no longer the one serious problem, but her commercial unity having so added to her wealth and prosperity that she is supreme in the world ; then, when the historian aims to find the seed germs, the beginnings of the grand and glorious developments resulting in the creation of the most powerful Empire of all time, united by the strongest ties, he will find that, away in the wilds of Ontario, in the deep forests of the eastern townships of Quebec, in the woods of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, that thousands upon thousands of loyal British, who had been robbed and driven from their first colonial home, fled for life and freedom north of the newly created line, returned under the folds of the Union Jack once more, and have transmitted through their children's children's veins the true blood of Britain, with aspirations that are now seeking some sort of imperial federation. This brings us to the aim and purpose of this lecture, viz., to advocate an

Imperial Preferential Tariff.

Let this fact be ever kept in mind that, much as any or all of the colonies might gain by a preferential tariff being adopted by the whole Empire, the portion that would gain most of all by such a policy would be the Old Motherland herself. This profit may not be all immediate and direct, but in the long run Great Britain will reap enormous and lasting benefit from its adoption. Naturally, we may be led to ask what effect the tariff would likely produce in the Empire and in the world, and would there be any danger of reprisals? Great Britain especially needs to assert, and other nations would do well to remember, that what is fair for one nation is fair for another. If it is fair for the United States, for Germany, and other great powers to put up high tariffs, Chinese walls of tariff

protection, around themselves, it is equally fair for Canada and Australia; and in a small way they have done it, yet no international difficulty has arisen therefrom. What nation to-day gives special tariff privileges to Great Britain not given to any other country? What have any to withdraw? Does Britain's free trade doctrine and practice give her any special influence or power in arranging her commercial relations with other nations? If no such favor is given beyond the minimum tariff, and which tariff should be met with a British minimum tariff, what favor could be withdrawn? If Great Britain adopted a preferential tariff policy and had minimum, medium and maximum scales, and that every nation that extended to her and the Empire the minimum would enjoy the minimum within the whole Empire, how could any find fault for being treated by Great Britain as they treated her? What nation could dream of placing a surtax on British goods simply because that nation itself elected for their goods to enter the British market *via* the maximum tariff because they chose to place a higher tariff on British goods? Could they find fault because Britain served them as they served her? The nation that placed a minimum tariff on imports from the British Empire would enjoy a minimum tariff in trading with over one-quarter of the globe, and those who rejected those terms would have only themselves to thank.

Conditions may arise, and there is a possibility that, if the Empire does not come closer together, that if some sort of commercial union is not effected, that if these impulses and aspirations which are so strong in some quarters, if these are thwarted and opposed, serious and fatal consequences may follow. So strong is the struggle for commercial supremacy—trade advantages are so eagerly sought, and even bought by

like trade favors—that advantages might be offered by even foreigners too tempting commercially to be refused, resulting in new relationships, new ties and aspirations, wounded love turning, as it has done in thousands of individual cases, into opposition, if not hatred (take as an illustration the United States), resulting in the disruption of the Empire, or perchance a union of the colonies, and Britain left, bereft of her children, weak and dependent upon the good-will and favor of others. Under such conditions Britain would make almost any terms to restore to the Empire its former *esprit de corps*. Why not be wise in time and just test—yes, faithfully test—the proposed preferential tariff, which has been so generously given by Canada as a beginning only. For example, should Great Britain be so short-sighted as to refuse to adopt the preferential policy, there is no doubt the United States, now she sees the imperial aspirations of Canada and other colonies, would seize the opportunity to approach "Miss Canada" and offer her reciprocity (for his heart is set on her), and if she would, under the smart of Britain's treatment, consent to accept the tempting offer, it would be but a matter of time when the Stars and Stripes would float over the whole country, and Great Britain from that day would be a back number as a world power. It is said by some "that Canada is British and will remain British." The truer way to put it would be, Canada is British, and if she does not remain so, it will be Britain's own fault. Making the millions of immigrants coming to Canada pro-British depends far more upon Great Britain than upon Canada. We can make them Canadian; Britain alone can make them pro-British, and that by a preferential tariff.

Would it not be as fair for Great Britain to favor her colonies as for Germany and the United States

to favor their possessions? If not, why not? What nation could object to the whole Empire adopting a policy of tariff protection? Upon what ground could any object? We only need to ask these questions. Canada is free, the Empire is free, to put just what tariff they please upon their imports. The United States and Germany have preferential tariffs with their dependencies, so they could only acknowledge the wisdom of the British Empire doing the same. The Empire coming under moderate protection, it would be perfectly natural for us to do the same as Germany, the United States, and other world powers that have colonies, viz., give a preference to one's own, all under the one flag. The precedent has been established in the world by Germany and the United States, also France. These nations could not object; then upon what ground could any other nation without first objecting to France, Germany and the United States? Surely none but a prejudiced partizan would use such weak arguments. Let us give one more consideration to show that this question for the establishment of the firm of John Bull & Sons is wise, prudent, and just. It may be stated that Germany (if not the United States) has free trade with all her colonies, and within her Empire; but Britain has not, the colonies having their own tariffs. Well, is it the protection of England or the colonies that any could object to? No; for they are all protected themselves. Then, if instead of the proposed preferential policy it were free trade within the Empire, could they object to that? There might be objection, but it would be groundless and useless; for every power has the unassailable right to form its policy for its own internal interests and business, and also to direct its own policy toward others, provided it adopts a uniform plan for the treatment of others, so that a nation desirous of

enjoying a minimum tariff must also give a minimum tariff, etc. The whole difficulty so far as foreign nations are concerned is, that as soon as this British imperial preferential policy would come into operation it would mean the keeping of many British millions within the Empire that now go to make a possible enemy prosperous and strong. The world should be glad and thankful that it is only a preferential tariff proposed and not imperial protection and free trade within the Empire. Were it free trade, other nations would have no prospect of extensive shipments to any part of the Empire ; but preference merely means for our own only a lower tariff wall than for the foreigner, and he would have as good a chance, and even better, of doing business with the Empire than the Empire would have of doing business with him.

A struggle for commercial supremacy among the nations of the world, long pending, has now burst upon us. The conflict will be keen. Victory may yet be ours, but only upon Imperial preferential lines. The saying is true for nations as well as for individuals : "He makes no friends who makes no foes," and John Bull cannot afford to neglect to make his sons his friends, for a fundamental law of human existence is self-preservation. The Empire cannot be consolidated, it cannot be drawn together, without some price, and is not the result worth the effort?

Preference for One Decade.

Let all the colonists adopt a preferential tariff policy, applying to every portion of the Empire to the end of the first decade of this century ; at the end of which time, viz., Dec. 31st, 1910, any and every portion of the Empire that had not reciprocated would then cease to enjoy the benefits of the policy. This

would soon bring Great Britain into line, not by asking her or coaxing her, but after enjoying the privileges and advantages from all for a few years, and observing its workings and results upon the Empire as a whole, but her own advantages especially, she would co-operate and reciprocate, for she could not afford to reject such a boon to herself and the greatest bond the Empire had known. What tariff protection has done for Canada as a nation, in increasing her population, helping to stop the great exodus to the United States, filling our country with manufactories, putting millions of dollars for wages in circulation, and making a home market for the farmers, this and more the preferential tariff promises to do for our Empire if generally adopted.

Great Britain's imports exceed her exports by about $1,000,000,000. Without her colonies she would today be the most dependent country in the world, but with her colonies she is the most independent of all nations. Some Britishers contend that the chief worries of the people are two-fold, viz., the dread of competition and the fear of extra taxation. The first can easily be removed by the adoption of protection, as a study of protected countries is a proof; and it will also remove the second, for while at first it appears an extra tax it is really and only a re-arrangement of taxes. A re-adjustment can be made so that the rich shall bear the greater burdens, which is right and proper. It should also be made clear that this re-arrangement places no extra burden upon the nation. There is hardly anything that is imported into Great Britain from any portion of the world but what is produced, or might be produced, and hence ought to be produced, within the Empire, and in some cases at all costs should be so produced. I venture the assertion that not one in a thousand who are

opposed to imperial preferential tariff have candidly and carefully considered the far-reaching effect of such a policy. It is important that Great Britain confine her imports to raw material as much as possible, and exporting the products of her skilled labor, for by this means only can she hope to provide profitable employment for her teeming millions. It is a truth, as Lord Syndhurst has said, "It is a terrible thing for a nation to live on sufferance."

A Proposition.

Just here I would make a proposition that might be adopted advantageously by the whole Empire, viz., that no Government order or contract be given for either raw material or manufactured article outside the Empire till representatives of the colonies have given their verdict that such supplies or articles, etc., cannot be obtained advantageously within the Empire. In order that this law, and the Empire's interests generally, might be wisely acted upon, let the colonial representatives in London be duly organized with imperial representatives to form a board or council, and hold regular meetings; then they could decide such matters as the proposition just named.

Let the industrial warfare continue, and continue it will, and let British commerce continue to slip away from her as it has been doing, then an imperial preferential tariff will be acknowledged to be, not only reasonable and justifiable, but also an imperative necessity, and that by Free Traders and Little Englanders.

Great Britain alone cannot hope to hold her own in competition with the United States and Germany, for in population and wealth she is year by year being left more and more behind in the race. London is not now the financial centre

of the world in the degree she formerly was. Her only hope of becoming a successful competitor with the "Western Giant" is to become herself the centre of her growing, her mighty and vastly richer Empire. She now possesses the Empire, she only lacks the policy, and by adopting the preferential tariff she will regain and maintain her supremacy among the nations of the world. What Britain has been she may be again and remain.

British America

consists of Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda, West India Islands, British Honduras, British Guiana and the Falkland Islands, and represents one-third of the territory of the Empire, or about 4,000,000 square miles, and a population of about 8,000 000. Now, why should not the whole of British America enjoy as large a measure of free trade as is practicable, and have a British reciprocity treaty? To this end let Canada call a Pan-British American conference to discuss the whole situation, and to seek the best means of improving the present trade relations by establishing the best possible preferential tariff that each part considers most desirable for itself.

A little while ago the United States called a congress of all the independent American nations to meet in conference and discuss the advisability of framing a reciprocity treaty. The United States aimed thereby to secure trade advantages with all these American Republics superior to those enjoyed by the rest of the world, advantages over those granted to even free trade Great Britain. We find no fault with the United States for making the attempt to secure a great bargain for herself if she could; but we would have been surprised if any of the interested countries had been caught in the

Yankee trap. Again, why should these countries give trade advantages to the United States denied to others, but especially to free trade Great Britain?

But it is vastly different in the case I propose. We (*i.e.*, each portion of the Empire in this hemisphere) rejoice in British law, British freedom, British honor. We glory in, and are all protected by, the same grand Old Flag, for we are one people. There are strong commercial and political reasons why we should thus form some sort of commercial union or preferential tariff arrangement. In the West India Islands there is a measure of stagnation, not on account of poor land, but chiefly because of the depressed sugar industries, caused by the bounty-fed sugar of Europe and the short-sighted policy of Great Britain in not paying due regard to the interests of her own Empire. Canada and Newfoundland, in the north, produce and export just what Bermuda and all the southern portion need and import. They also export just what we need. Now, it stands to reason that if this exporting and importing were done direct, it would be very much better for all interested, and if, in addition, a preferential treaty could be established it would stimulate business and tend to bring prosperity into every part. Steamships might be run weekly—one week from Halifax and the next from St. John—to those southern parts, carrying mails, passengers, and full cargoes of fish, lumber, bacon, hams, cheese, butter, flour, etc. Returning, these steamers could bring passengers, mails, and cargoes of sugar, spices, molasses, fruits, etc. This would tend to bring prosperity to some portions that are now languishing, and would also foster a national and imperial spirit that would be a strength to the Empire.

Surely t e time is at hand when the British Empire must take up this question, and, by a preferential tariff, settle it once and for all; and this the British American commercial union would help to accomplish. Then let Australasia do the same thing and South Africa follow; then all British Asia complete the family circle. Let the colonies give the Mother Country time to consider, and let this tariff (for I speak from personal experience when I say free trade THEORIES die hard, but they do die), produce the desired effect Let the colonies adopting the preferential tariff agree that any portion which does not reciprocate and give a like preference to the rest of the Empire should, after the year 1910, cease to enjoy any privileges, but be placed on the same footing as foreign nations.

Canada's share in the West India trade is now only one-twentieth and her share in the Australian trade less than one-third of one per cent. The West Indies are very convenient to us; then why should the States export to those, our islands, nearly twice as much cheese and nearly four times as much butter as we do? Her whole exports to our West India Islands are over eight times those of Canada, and include lumber, bacon, hams, canned goods, butter cheese, flour, etc. Again, the islands are more and more anxious to trade with Canada. We need and use their bananas, oranges, lemons, ginger, pineapples, their molasses and sugar, etc. Let it also be our aim to have every island and portion of British America connected by cables and steamship service, and thereby every island or colony with Canada.

Defence.

Not so very long ago Canada was garrisoned by British troops, and the expense for the defence of the

country was borne by Great Britain. But for years we have defended our country; have turned back an invasion; have stamped out rebellion in the North-West; have sent troops to uphold the honor of our flag in South Africa, where their spilt blood and silent graves testify to their courage—

"Honor and glory to our noble braves,
Sleeping to-night in lowly Southern graves;
Oh, loyal Canadians, true till life was gone,
Your names shall live for ever in a nation's heart and song!"

A leading Toronto daily of two weeks ago made this statement: "The greatest question before the Empire to-day is that of Imperial defence." (March 13th, '02). I beg to differ from that statement and assert that the trade problem is the greatest of all. Let Canada stand by a vigorous trade policy; let the Empire adopt a defensive and aggressive trade policy—defensive, protecting her own home markets; aggressive, see that as an Empire we get a fair share of the world's commerce, our motto being "Live and let live." Co-operation in commerce first, and co-operation in defence will naturally and surely follow. Unify and solidify the Empire and you perpetuate its existence and enormously increase its power and world-wide influence. If Canada could—and she did—send 40,000 troops to fight for the North in the Civil War, what could she not do for the Empire? The spirit in the West a year ago, when I was there, was such that 10,000 were eager to go to South Africa. The British race has, during this South African war, found itself, and has awakened to realize its power and place in the world—one people, one destiny, "United we stand, divided we fall."

The Colonial Conference.

At the coronation there will be gathered representatives of all Britain's colonies. The opportunity is to

be seized to hold a colonial conference. Two questions are to occupy its attention and receive special consideration, viz., (1) In reference to the defence of the Empire; (2) in reference to trade and commerce. Canada should give no uncertain sound on these questions, and our Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, should give for Canada a favorable answer to each.

1. That whatever amount the conference consider Canada's fair proportion for defence she would cheerfully and annually raise; but not hand it or any portion of it over to the Imperial authorities, or spend it to build huge fortifications or iron-clad men-of-war, but expend it in the ways her own judgment decided was the best for the defence of the Empire. That would be by spending large sums annually in the development and opening up of our vast country, in improving and building lines of transportation, equipping lake and sea ports, so that she could handle the largely increased commerce. For Canada to be able to produce and supply all the food requirements of Great Britain in time of peace and war, to be able to transport the same through her own territory and from her own ports, would be of far greater benefit to the Empire and security to the Old Land than millions spent for direct defence, and this would help to solve the great commercial and political questions of the future.

Canada's Geographical Advantages.

Did the British Admiralty clearly grasp three things we would then hear a very different tune from them than we have ever yet heard.

1. That Canada alone can supply all the food requirements of Great Britain, *i.e.*, that she possesses rich lands in abundance, and, at the present rate of development, in about five years she will be able with

her surplus to meet the requirements of the British breakfast-table.

2. That at present the best contribution Canada can make to imperial defence is to be so thoroughly equipped that her transportation and shipping facilities could easily handle all her produce and place it on ship-board at her eastern or western ports as occasion might require.

3. That in case of Britain being involved in war there is no part of the world that it would be so easy for Great Britain to secure her supplies from as from the Dominion of Canada. Mark on a globe (better than a map), if you please, lines between Canada's chief ports and those of the United Kingdom and you will find the routes are direct, do not pass any foreign power; but a foreign power that attempts to intercept this traffic must run the great danger of crossing Britain's fortified base of supplies on either side of the ocean, and that from the whole ocean course the nearest refuge east or west is British. This is an enormous advantage, and one to which the Admiralty have not yet given due consideration. For these reasons we assert that Canada is by far the most important, in fact the indispensable, portion of the Empire.

Granaries

England should put a duty on foreign goods, and for a few years take a portion of revenue therefrom and build great elevators or granaries for storing from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, in case of high prices or danger of war, so that she would not be dependent upon any foreign power for the food needful for her very existence. This would forever settle the question politically and would be worth far more as a measure of defence than a like sum spent in addition to her navy or fortifications. Supported by

Greater Britain, the Old Land and the Empire would be invincible and invulnerable.

The very utmost should be made of all the land in Great Britain; unused land should not be allowed to remain unproductive. There should be established agricultural colleges in every county of the United Kingdom, to teach the best methods of farming, the surest and most productive crops that each county could raise, then the country would not be so backward or dependent as at present. The elevators filled with grain would be at any time worth from £10,000,000 to £20,000,000 cash. Could this be said of obsolete ships and forts? Hence this policy would add greatly to the stability and security of the nation as a whole. It would also prevent even the possibility of any capitalist, foreign or British, attempting to corner wheat, as was done a short time ago by an American, and might be done again; but not if the Government held in store, in the manner indicated, this large reserve. It would also act as a regulator of prices, and as such would pay the country.

Again, the statute that placed or established a duty or registration tax of say one shilling per bushel, on wheat, the same statute should also make provision for war, crop failures, or any other contingency whereby grain might advance above the normal prices, etc., viz., that should by any cause the price of wheat be raised to an abnormal price, that the tax be immediately removed or withdrawn, first upon the condition that the grain was brought to Great Britain in British ships and from a British port. Should that not prove sufficient to keep prices down, then admit free without any restriction till the causes were removed and prices normal once more.

Again, let the law read or state that inasmuch as at present the colonies did not and could not immediately

supply all the food demands of the Mother Country therefore that all natural (*i.e.*, unmanufactured) food products for the period of five years be admitted free upon the condition that they are imported from British ports and by British vessels.

Fair Trade.

The British free traders had for their text this prediction: "Repeal the corn laws, and within ten years the whole world will follow suit and universal free trade will follow." Five times ten years have elapsed and England alone remains free trade, and, as a result, is the dumping ground of her rivals to the tune of an adverse trade balance of about $1,000,000,000 annually. Such a reversal of their prophecy as the world has witnessed should prevent any from accepting their teachings or following these delusions.

At one time Great Britain was the commercial emporium of the world. At that time she had practically no rivals, or even equals, in many lines; but she "marked time," she did not move forward with the progress of the times, and the result is that other nations have taken not only much of the new trade of the world, but also much of what was before Britain's and that even within the Empire itself. Improved methods, skilled training, labor-saving devices, technical education, high duties protecting their home markets, and the open doors into the markets of Great Britain are the means by which this reversal has occurred Birmingham used to be called the "Toy Shop of Europe," but now free trade brings to England 11,000 tons of German toys annually, depriving the British mechanic of labor, his wife and children of their daily bread. An annual avalanche of imported manufactured goods, amounting to over $500,000,000, the sending of much of her best blood abroad to help in

this foreign manufacture, and being obliged to support thousands of paupers at home, are among the results of her open-door policy. Last year ('01) her exports to foreign countries decreased five per cent, while those to her colonies increased ten per cent. Britain finds fault that Canada and some of her other colonies buy far more from the United States than they do from her. The only thing that can change this is the proposed preferential tariff. Let Great Britain be as practical herself as she desires her colonies to be.

Canadian Sentiment.

It is thirty years this summer since I left my native land, and I can say with multitudes of my fellow British Canadians, "Britain, with all thy faults I love thee still." The first two years were spent in the United States. I ask myself, "What was the condition of Canada at that time?" Few manufactories, little wealth, farmers struggling, the American market cut off and the British market not yet cultivated, the home market small and poor. The result was that multitudes were continually leaving free trade Canada and going to the highly protected United States, and many of our leading men and papers from the Atlantic to the Pacific were advocating annexation and considered it was Canada's hope. This was known on the other side of the line and a higher tariff was one of the means Uncle Sam adopted to hasten this desired end. In addition, many leading politicians were advocating reciprocity, were even willing to sell Canada for the American dollar, to establish a preferential tariff with the United States that would be even adverse to Great Britain. With perhaps one or two exceptions, we say devoutly, Thank God, that day is past ! and without hesitation or fear of contradiction declare that anyone who in the light of past history seeks to establish reciprocity with the

United States is disloyal to Canada, a traitor to the Union Jack, and an enemy of the Empire. A recent editorial in the *Toronto Globe* supports this position and draws a similar conclusion. Canadians would do well to remember the famous sentiment of Sir Oliver Mowat, that he would rather die a humble, loyal citizen of Canada and the Empire, than be President of the United States with Canada included in the Union.

What has brought about the changed condition of things we find in Canada to-day? Every effect requires a cause and a sufficient cause. So far as Canada is concerned it was the National Policy that saved the country and changed the sentiment. That wise and patriotic measure encouraged and built up our manufactories so that Canada now in many lines holds her own, and in some can compete successfully with the world. What a moderate protective tariff has done for Canada it can do for Old England, which alone remains free trade.

Great Britain's Hope.

Let English capitalists for a period of years invest to the same extent in the colonies as they have during past years in the United States and other countries, and by the middle of this century Canada's population will be over 30,000,000, the Empire so strong that there need be no talk about disarmament, for she could do it independently of what others might do; for the United Empire would be supreme, none would dare to face an appeal to arms, but would be willing to submit to the justice of arbitration.

The hope of Britain's security and stability is an Imperial preferential tariff arrangement. Our aim should be to produce within the Empire everything that is essential to its existence and independence. The Canadian preferential tariff is undoubtedly a step

in the right direction; it has already done good, but experience proved it did not go far enough. Our Government should first give increased protection to home manufacturers, then make the preference fifty per cent. instead of thirty-three as at present. By this means Canada will be able to decrease her American imports and increase her British imports, and by this means only be able to establish if not "Fair Trade," at least fairer trade relations with the United States and more even and equitable commercial relations with Great Britain. Great Britain should contemplate what this policy means commercially. It will largely free her from depending upon foreign and alien powers for the supplies needed for her existence. Our Minister of Justice, the Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, recently, in Montreal, referring to our trade relations with the United States, said: "No country commercially dependent upon another can long remain politically independent of it."

The United States is seeking to arrange a reciprocity treaty with Cuba, which means a decided injustice to Great Britain, and should cause the British to open their eyes and change their policy. What does either country propose to give to the other that Great Britain does not give to both? Therefore, on sound business principles, the preferences to be given by the one to the other should be by both given to Great Britain. This arrangement should cause all British free traders to spell their policy *f-a-i-r* trade and pronounce it "*fair* trade." The advantages that would immediately come to the Empire would be equal to many millions sterling annually. It would give her a decided trade advantage for her exports with over 400,000,000 of the world's population and so establish it that it would be more secure than otherwise could be. It would tend to develop many languishing

industries and productions of the Empire and also encourage new ones. It would send British capital and British citizens into the undeveloped regions of the Empire, and it would open up new lines of transportation. "From 1891 to 1901 British shipping decreased from 2,400,000 tons to 1,600,000 a decrease of 80,000 tons per annum." Again, does not the fact that 24,000,000 tons of freight that ought to have gone through Canadian ports passed last year through those of the United States, also that $46,000,000 worth of Canadian exports went through American ports, prove the need for better shipping facilities and more direct and independent transportation lines? Our Government should also make the very best arrangement possible and have regular sailings of steamers to South Africa and Western Australia from our Atlantic ports, and to New Zealand and Eastern Australia from our Pacific ports. This might cost considerable at first, but it would soon pay; and to establish these and other steamship routes would be a portion of Canada's contribution to the navy, and would be worth far more for the strength and defence of the Empire than ten times as much in battleships. The preferential tariff would create a demand for new railways and shipping facilities, also furnish the tariff to make them pay. After the contemplation of the commercial side of this policy, let Great Britain ponder well what it would mean to her politically and for her defence. The largely increased population and wealth of Greater Britain would be so thoroughly British, the transportation would be so largely in British hands, and the Empire's strength would be so increased and its resources developed to meet all needful demands—its transportation facilities being equal to every demand—that any nation or combination of nations would think twice before seeking conflict

with John Bull & Sons. This, while a political question, should not be made a party one, and the party that opposes it will do so to its own defeat. "Imperial preferential tariff for the Empire, and fair trade with all the world',' should now be the battle-cry heard in every part of the "Empire on which the sun never sets." The Empire should adopt a minimum, medium and maximum tariff; then, as any nation served the Empire, so would it be served by the Empire. We should meet all with a low tariff, but for any to enjoy it they must also give an equally low one in return, and the maximum to be reserved for those who extend to us high tariff.

Our United States Relationship.

I have said time and again to intelligent Americans while crossing the ocean, "Great Britain has made one big mistake in dealing with the United States." They have asked, "And what is that?" My answer every time has been that "John Bull should say, 'Uncle Sam, on our part we have been friends, and we have no idea of being anything else, but it has been very inconvenient for us to shake hands over your high wall of tariff protection. We were foolish enough to think that, as soon as your manufactories were established and the nation prosperous, you would lower your wall. But now you are established and rich and in many things surpass us, but we see you have no idea of abolishing your "Chinese wall," and as we still desire to be friends we give you notice from this day our tariff will be as high as yours, then we will shake hands over an even wall.'" In every case Americans have said, "As soon as England does that down comes our tariff." Let us remember that this is the only thing that will wake up Uncle Sam or bring the United States tariff down.

Preference and Emigration.

With preferential trade established generally in the Empire, what trade advantages there would be for Great Britain in Canada and all her other vast domains; and for Canada in Great Britain, the West Indies, Australia, India and her 300,000,000 people just awaking to civilization and the needs that civilization always demands? In South Africa, where so much of the Empire's blood has watered the veldt to uphold the supremacy of freedom's flag, preferential trade would soon turn practically the whole British emigration into her colonies, and as scores of thousands of foreigners are pouring especially into Canada it is essential that there should be a large number from Britain settled in the country to assist in the assimilation of those who come from foreign lands. Cost what it may, let us turn the tide of British emigration as here suggested, and once turned it will remain turned, and carry British trade and sentiment with it. We desire every foreigner who comes to our country to become a loyal Canadian and pro-British, and populating our country thus will be worth far more to the Motherland in case of war than all the soldiers England could pour into us for our defence in case of an invasion. It would also equally increase Canada's power to supply troops in case of trouble in any other portion of the Empire; it would also add to her shipping what would be equal to a naval reserve, and if this is not a source of strength to Great Britain and worth more than pounds, shillings, and pence to her then I am no judge.

Imperialism

It is absolutely useless to talk about an imperialistic spirit, and say all must have British feelings and sentiment; that is very good and may even be secured,

but only in one way. Those in the Old Land need to remember that there is such a thing as a Canadian spirit, that expresses itself as "Canada for the Canadians," or "Canada first," and without this spirit being uppermost and strong we could not possibly assimilate the hundreds of thousands of foreigners coming to our country. The same is true in a measure in Australia, "Australia first"; in New Zealand, "New Zealand first"; in South Africa, "South Africa first." The present aim and determination of Canada and other colonies is that the national spirit shall be also British, *e.g.*, British Canadian, British Australian, etc., and without any hesitation it can be affirmed that if this British sentiment does not continue and strengthen it will be Britain's own fault. Commercial interchange, imperial and colonial exports and imports, will be the warp and woof of the imperial bands. John Bull must soon decide whether the game is worth the powder and shot. By means of a wise compromise he might test it.

British public opinion cannot be forced, then let it be equally and as clearly understood that colonial opinion cannot be forced. We must educate and agitate ; conditions may be thrust upon one part, and that even Britain herself, that will call for a change in politics and we must be prepared to meet them bravely and intelligently.

There are those who were born in Canada, and others of us who have lived long enough in the glorious Dominion, who consider that the Stars and Stripes have had in Great Britain precedence over the Maple Leaf long enough, and now we want to know if John Bull values the true attachment of loyal Canada less than the questionable friendship of alien Jonathan.

The very best investments, financial and political, that British investors can make during the next decade

or quarter of a century are within the Empire, for its expansion, development, and unification. Had British capital that has been invested south of the line and has so wonderfully developed the States, whose growth and prosperity has been a contrast and drain upon Canada—had the said capital been invested north of the line, what wonderful changes there would be. To-day we would have 20,000,000 of a population, with corresponding developments making many scores of British multiple millionaires. As such, Canada would be worth untold millions to the Mother Country as a "power behind the throne." To illustrate, Britain, not realizing the value of early investments in Canada, the United States have stepped in and secured for a mere song valuable concessions, timber and pulp limits, iron, coal, nickel mines, etc., etc.

The Anglo-Saxon race seems destined to be the dominant force of the world. This appears settled by the position of Great Britain and her world-embracing Empire with the United States. While we are rivals there is no reason why we should not be the best of friends. I have often wondered if Britain's patronising ways were the best to secure a response from the United States of friendly feeling, and from nearly thirty years' study of this aspect of the question from Canadian and Yankee soil I am satisfied that a more dignified (in the sense of manly) course, every time serving the United States as they served her, would be the very best way to open Jonathan's eyes, change his actions, and secure true friendship. For example, there is not a single United States politician that dare speak in Congress, or out of Congress, in favor of friendly relations with Great Britain. I have often challenged presidents of universities and professors from the other side to name one, and have yet to hear his name or the language used in advocating the said

friendly relations. After-dinner speeches in London, etc., will not be accepted ; it must be the very words of a representative of the people, a member of Congress or of the Senate, and uttered in public. The United States is a great country and the Yankees are a great people ; their customs and habits are very different from those of the Old Land, and an impartial judge is bound to admit that in some respects their country leads the world. One excellent feature of the Yankee is that he is willing to copy anything, from anyone, in any line, if it is only an improvement. On the other hand, the British are, unfortunately for themselves, too slow, too old-fashioned, too conservative in many ways, and say, "It was good enough for my father and it is good enough for me ; my father and the nation got rich on it, why then should I make a change?" The result is that certain English goods are unsold, mechanics idle, and workshops closed. It needs to be remembered that it was in the days of protection that the foundation of Britain's wonderful commercial success and development was laid, and that for some time Britain not only led the world in arts and manufactures, but the rest of the world was satisfied that she should be "a nation of shopkeepers." A great transformation has taken place. Other nations are competing for supremacy and they have adopted the latest science, the most improved methods and up-to-date discoveries and inventions, combined with a thorough system of technical education.

As a rule the British are very frank to acknowledge the enterprise and excellencies of Yankees. I have yet to hear the first Canadian or Britisher express enmity towards the United States or Americans, the universal feeling on both sides of the ocean is a desire to be friends, which is perfectly compatible with rivalry. It will be a blessed day indeed for civilization and the

happiness of the teeming millions of the world when there is an expression of like friendship in the United States. Then the two nations can go forward hand in hand for the elevation of the oppressed and the evangelization of the world.

Canada is, in different ways, between Great Britain and the United States. If not as quick as the Yankee, yet the Canadian is more thorough and reliable. The Canadian understands both the British and the American better than they understand each other; it may yet be Canada's good fortune to take each by the hand and unite once more in true national friendship those who ought never to have been anything else but friends. But to be just to Great Britain, she has proved for many years that she was a true friend of the United States, and as soon as the United States is reasonable enough to be conscious of this and ready to reciprocate the friendly feelings of the Mother Country, the Anglo-Saxon friendship will be cemented, and lead and bless the world.

Who can tell the future of our vast Dominion?—our ranches, forests, and farms; our horticulture, mining and fisheries; our manufactories, trade and commerce; our rivers and lakes and water powers; our cosmopolitan population—strong, enterprising Canadians all—a part and no small portion of our population, proud of being children of the grand Old Country, saying:

"Britain bore us in our flank,
Britain nursed us at our birth,
Britain reared us to our rank,
'Mid the nations of the earth.
Stand, Canadians, firmly stand,
Round the flag of Fatherland!"

Another portion of our population proud of the great freedom enjoyed in the land of their adoption,

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Britain's " splendid isolation " is a thing of the past. The world is witnessing the wonderful spectacle in South Africa of an Empire in arms as one man. An Empire founded on true principles, all enjoying the fullest freedom, a universal blessing wherever her sway is extended. The coming Colonial Conference promises to be one of the most important gatherings ever held in connection with the state. The world moves, and we must move with it. The colonies are young and up to date. The Old Country must move with them or be left behind. There is no reason why any Britisher need be pessimistic if he is only willing to learn the lessons that have been recently and ruthlessly thrust upon him. Let him know and understand Greater Britain better. Let him act and work through the colonies, then neither Britain nor the Empire need fear any foe or rival, for a brighter day than we have ever known will be ours. The trade and commerce of the Empire will expand, her power in every quarter of the globe increase, and she will continue to be the greatest civilizing and Christianizing influence in the world. It is very clear that Canada and the other resourceful portions of the world-wide Empire are the hope of Britain's independence, power, and future greatness ; also the hope of her successfully competing with any people, in any country, in the peaceful pursuits of commerce, arts and science, or in the stern and cruel decisions of bloody combat.

Over our fair Dominion floats the flag of freedom, the flag that has stood the battle and the breeze of a thousand years. Our Dominion stretches from the ancient colony of Newfoundland (which we trust will soon join us and share our wonderful prosperity) away

HARVESTING SCENE IN MANITOBA

west for four thousand miles, occupying half a mighty continent; its eastern and western shores washed by the two great oceans of the world; with its limitless forests, its wheat covered prairies, its boundless mineral resources, its waters abounding with fish; a land of fruit and sunshine, containing millions of liberty-loving, law-abiding citizens—citizens of the world-wide Empire, which stands for and means the emancipation of the race, the equality and freedom of all mankind. With justifiable pride we look backward over a glorious history, and with well-founded hopefulness, on the vast and inexhaustible resources of our Empire, we look forward. The widest domain of toleration that the sun shines on in the world to-day is under the Union Jack, and the greatest catastrophe that could happen to the 1,600,000,000 inhabitants of our globe would be the downfall of Great Britain and the disintegration of the Empire. Therefore let us "trust in God and keep our powder dry," ever remembering that "Britain expects every man to do his duty."

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ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

MY DEAR SIR,— October 21st, 1903.

Your pamphlet on "Canada and the Empire" has interested me very much, and should interest all who have the welfare of Canada at heart. You have treated the subject, I think, in a fair and impartial way, and, I have no doubt, represented the sentiment of a great majority of true Canadians on the far-reaching effects of an Imperial Preferential Tariff. To every Canadian who wishes to be informed on Canadian interests and the present Imperial tendencies, I cannot recommend a better pamphlet than "Canada and the Empire," Such a book should be widely circulated, not only in our own land but in the Mother Country, to dispel some of the ignorance that commonly prevails on this momentous question.

Should any one question the accuracy of your presentation of the relationship and attitude of Great Britain, the United States, and Canada, to one another, surely the recent Alaskan Commission and its one-sided verdict should open their eyes.

I fully agree with you, and I think it is becoming more and more apparent to every one, that our Empire's hopes and Great Britain's permanency depend upon the general adoption of Preferential Tariffs within the Empire.

I am yours very truly,

J. HENDERSON,

Principal Collegiate Institute, St. Catharines, Ontario.

TO. A. E. DE ST. DALMAS, ESQ.,
St. Catharines.

A FEW PRESS EXTRACTS.*

Dartmouth, England

"There was a good audience to hear the lecture on Canada, by Mr. A. E. de St. Dalmas (a native of our town). The Mayor occupied the chair. Mr. St. Dalmas began by giving a description of the country and its products—grain, fruit, cattle, coal, oil, timber, iron, gold, etc., and pointed out its enormous area, stretching right across the mighty continent. From the first word to the last the lecturer warmly eulogized the country and its resources."—*The Chronicle.*

St. John's, Newfoundland

"The lecture of Mr. A. E. de St. Dalmas on 'British America and the Empire' attracted a goodly audience last night. Judge Morrison presided and introduced the lecturer. The lecture was descriptive of Canada's resources, also the resources and prospects of Newfoundland, and the benefits that would accrue from confederation. The British Empire was declared to be for the betterment of the world."—*Daily News.*

Sydney, Nova Scotia

"The lecture by Mr. St. Dalmas should be given in every town and city in Canada—west as well as east, and every Canadian should hear it. The lecture was practical and instructive, full of interest, and Mr. St. Dalmas makes good use of his extensive personal knowledge of Canada, having made four return trips from ocean to ocean, and was on a survey party in the North-West over 25 years ago."—*The Record.*

Moncton, New Brunswick

"The lecture last evening on 'British America and the Empire' by Mr. A. E. de St. Dalmas, was under the auspices of the SONS OF ENGLAND The Hon. H. R. Emmerson, M.P., presided. The lecturer referred to the development of the North-West, and spoke of the country as the 'granary of the world.' He also dwelt upon the wonderful industrial progress Canada is making, and was listened to with much enjoyment by every one present."—*The Times Monitor.*

Galt, Ontario

Under the auspices of the Galt Industrial League, and especially to workingmen. "Most entertaining and instructive."—*Daily Reformer.*

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*This pamphlet is published from the printed reports and notes of the address, as delivered in St. Catharines. Elsewhere it was modified to meet conditions and localities.

The Garden City

THE Niagara Peninsula is often spoken of and regarded as "The Garden of Canada." Could any one visit it in the budding spring-time and see the thousands of acres of apple and cherry, pear and peach trees all blossom-robed as if each were trying to vie with the other in their exquisite beauty and fragrant perfume, without exclaiming, "What a beautiful country?"

Could any one spend a season in this section and see first the small fruits such as strawberries and raspberries by hundreds of thousands of baskets shipped to various parts, then later the larger fruits, not only apples and pears, but luscious peaches, and grapes by the hundred tons, without exclaiming, "Wonderful country?"

St. Catharines is the city of this district, right in its midst, hence called the "Garden City," beautiful for situation and the joy of the Peninsula, and has in its neighborhood many attractions. First, one of the seven great wonders of the world, Niagara Falls; next, historic battlegrounds, Lundy's Lane, Queenston Heights with Brock's Monument; the Royal Canadian Henley Regatta Course; the Welland Canal; and Lake Ontario.

But the one attraction that is destined to bring large numbers to this favored district is the enormous water and electrical power still available here, for manufactories of all kinds. Cheap and unlimited horsepower combined with the best of shipping facilities by water and rail, will yet make St. Catharines a populous manufacturing centre.

Within three miles of the city over 50,000 electric horse-power can be developed at DeCew Falls, and rates for power for manufacturing purposes which are being offered cannot but bring about the desired results.

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St. Catharines, Ontario.

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Commissioner of Crown Lands

TORONTO, ONT.

WE HOLD A VASTER EMPIRE THAN HATH BEEN

LEST WE FORGET

WHAT WE HAVE WE HOLD

CANAD , THE GRANARY OF THE EMPIRE